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	The Stalin and Lenin Works, directly or indire important aircraft industry of Kuybyshev, coversite on the banks of the Samara minor about	ectly a part of the vory	
<i>3,</i>	of Kuybyshev city center. The entire industrial a development which began in the early 1910's, Stalin and Lenin Works and their ancillary place a size by four kilometer area between the river Decymyanka. The southern branch of the Trans Skuybyshev - Pensa ) passes in the immediate villestablishment of the Works	rt of the installations 3. However, some objects the of the Stalin Works which extend over and the suburb of iberian Railway ( Ufin- cinity of the works.  The of the installations the stalin works when the stalin works the of the stalin works the	25X 25X 25X 25X

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. 25X1 4. Descriptions of Installations 1. The Stalin Torks lays claim to a complex of about 2 x 1 kilometers. Including the airfield as part of the works, it has the most eastern installations. The erection of the first structure around 1940 or 1941 is a usually accepted date. The management is under the direction of a Soviet Air Force general. Although the estimated number of employees at this rorks varies between 5,000 and 20,000 men, ten thousand is a more likely figure. Among the employ-25X1 ees are several turbine aircraft specialists, who, after the termination of hostilities, were forced to labor in the Stalin works. 2. The Lenin Jorks covers an area of about 2 x 1 kilometers, approximately the same as the Stalin works. Because the planning and provisioning of the Stalin Works and the Lenin Works appears to no hand in hand, it can be assumed that the first installations of the latter were likewise erected around the end of the 1930's or the beginning of the 1940's. The PN camp Kuybyshev No. 7234/14, located within the Lenin works' yard, corresponds relatively in size (1,000 - 1,200 inmates) and location to the Stalin works' PN camp Kuybyshev No. 7234/13. The titular head of the Lenin Works is a deputy derector who holds the rank of a lieufement Colonel in the Soviet Air Force, but the actual management is controlled by the same air force general mentioned above. 25X1 As in the Stalin Works, these machines suffer from the careless handling of Russian workers. Normal explosion and radial airplane engines are manufactured at the Lenin Works. 25X1 About 10,000 employees generally work three shifts daily with the exception of a few branches which are limited to two shifts. The switching service on its own track sidings, which connect with the Pezymyanka railroad station, is carried out by the plant's steam and diesel-electric locomotives. The finished airplane engines are transported either by rail or by truck. 25X1 All truck transports were carefully covered to prevent observation of contents, 3. The sircraft armaments works (Pordwaffenwerk), employing 5,000 to 8,000 men, covers a total area of about 500 meters by 800 meters. Just south of the Stalin works, the plant is no more than 1,000 meters from the Samara river. This important unit consists of six or seven large buildings or halls to produce air force machine guns and 25X1 plane cannon (Mordkanonen), the latter being mainly 20 mm caliber. This plant also had its FW camp (No. 7234/4 no longer exists) of 1,200 to 1,500 men. \*\* 5. Aircraft Production at the Stalin Works only the usual engine-powered planss. planned 25X1 as transports, were produced up to the beginning of 1947. Since that time the production of a turbine fighter plane has been the main concern of the plant. Two different models have been developed: 1. Type I corresponds more or less in size and looks to the German turbine plane. However, unlike the German, the two turbines are behind the cockpit, fitted directly under the fuselage. The cockpit is equipped with two 20 mm cannon the wings with one 20 mm each (sic). A machine gum is built in for the rear covering (Rückendeckung). 2. Type II has been produced more recently. The position of the turbines remains the same under the fuselage, in order to increase the speed. The rings, however, have been changed. On Type I they are directly left and right of the fuselage strutways, whereas on Type II they slart in a V-form sweepback from the fuselage. 25X1 the tail unit also had to be changed. The Stalin Forks delivers finished planes. However, the turbines come from abroad and are assembled in Kuybyshev. The nose of Type I 25X1 is made entirely of steel sheets: the cockpit is manufactured of plexiglass.

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The raw material used in the construction of the planes is aluminum and steel sheets.	25X1
Comment: In the summer of 1948 Camp No. 7234/13 and Camp No. 7234/14 were dissolved and the inmates of both camps relocated in Kuybyshev Camp No. 7234/6.	25X1
Comments:  ## Armament Factory No. 525 has been producing machine guns and 20-mm ramon for the Stalin Factory but is located on the rail line between the Emybyshev railroad station and the Bozymyanka station.	25X1
the Stalin marks has been producing MIG-9's and a jet plane of another type, which may be a later version of the MIG-9.	25X1